

## SOME GOOD ADVICE.

By T. BLAIR EATON.

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When I left the law school with a diploma and a fine standing in my class one of my preceptors, who had taken an interest in me, said:

"Tom, you have learned a lot of law here, but in the world you don't want to practice law. You want to practice common sense. At least common sense is three quarters of the fight. There are all sorts of things in the profession that certain lawyers set great store by, such as decisions, delicate differences in law principles, expert testimony, etc. Such men, if they have any success, usually land on the beach, while the practical attorney gets rich."

Soon after entering upon my profession a Mr. Arbuckle, a very rich man, gave me one of his small cases, involving \$500. Peter Winfield had sued him for the amount as part of an account due, and Arbuckle claimed that he had never ordered the goods it represented. Winfield was a small dealer, Arbuckle a prominent capitalist. When the case came to trial all I could do was to ask for a voucher. To my surprise, plaintiff's counsel produced a letter from Mr. Arbuckle ordering the goods. When I informed my client of the fact he was as much surprised as I. He did not remember writing such a letter and was sure he had not written it. After consultation we became convinced that it was a forgery, and I claimed in court that it was a forgery. Winfield thereupon hired the best handwriting expert to be had, who pronounced the document genuine.

"How do you know that it is genuine?" I asked the expert.

"The question," replied the expert, looking at me patronizingly, "involves a statement of how I reach my professional conclusions. When the document was submitted to me I sought to determine its genuineness from a conventional standard. Every person writes with one of a class of movements we call forearm, wrist and finger movements. I can tell at a glance under what general system the writing has been penned."

"I analyzed the letter before the court, dissected every letter and noted each departure from the standard. Such dissimilarities are invariably found to be characteristic of the writer. He cannot depart from them. After analyzing the letter I took up other bits of writing of his as furnished by my client and dissected them just as in the case of the letter submitted to me for my opinion. I found in every one of these other specimens the characteristics of the letter before the court."

"How about disguised writing?" I asked.

"In such cases the difficulty is not greatly increased. A person may successfully disguise a few letters, but in the main his natural variations from the accepted standard will be unmistakable. In cases of disguised handwriting I must first determine the method of the disguise, separating the real from the unreal features of the dissembler's natural handwriting. Having determined this, the rest is easy."

I took from my pocket a package of letters.

"Here are specimens of chirography," I said, "presumed to have been written by my client. Will you please examine them and tell me if they are genuine?"

The expert asked for time and was given till the next morning. Then he came into court and testified that of three letters I had given him one was genuine and two were not. I asked him to mark the letters, and he did so. I took them and, selecting the one that he had pronounced in Arbuckle's handwriting, examined it carefully. Then I called Henry Harley.

"What is your profession, Mr. Harley?" I asked.

"Engraver."

I handed him the letter I held, told him to examine it and asked him if he wrote it.

He replied that he did.

The court, the jury and the spectators picked up their ears.

Dismissing the witness, I called Jacob Ostermeyer.

"What is your business, Mr. Ostermeyer?" I asked.

"Paper manufacturer."

"Examine the paper on which that letter is written and tell me if you recognize it."

"It is from a small lot we have had in a lot for many years, an old water-mark of our firm not now used. I furnished it to you a week ago."

"That will do. Call Stephen Munger. Mr. Munger, do you see Henry Harley write that letter?"

"I did."

"When and where?"

"Three days ago in your office."

"That will do. Gentlemen of the jury, hearing of an engraver who could imitate any one's handwriting, I found Mr. Harley and employed him to write this letter, which has been pronounced by the expert for the plaintiff as having been written by my client. To clinch the matter I secured some paper not in the market for years and the die of which has been destroyed. I have shown you how much reliance is to be placed on the expert's opinion."

The jury gave a verdict in Mr. Arbuckle's favor, and the case was closed. My client was so delighted at the practical manner in which I had handled the case that, instead of giving me in future only his business, and I owe my success to the advice of my preceptor, which I never forgot and which brought it about.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

## HOW TO WIN.

Determination and Unity of Purpose Will Work Wonders.

Once you have chosen your occupation or profession hold fast thereto. Let nothing allure you from the main traveled road. Having chosen, hold like steel. Make everything feed into the main current of your life. Even modest talents, organized and unified, have conquered great distinction and worldwide success. History is full of illustrations of the unifying power of a great purpose. Witness the poor child Hastings looking at a distant manor house that once had belonged to his father. The determination to win back that estate before he died led power and momentum and produced Lord Hastings. Witness the influence of purpose upon that little Scotch boy, out upon a holiday on the banks of the Clyde, with three precious coppers as his entire possession. He determined to build a house on the hilltop overlooking the river and forty years later moved into the castle, from which he looked down upon twenty ocean steamers he had built. Witness the purpose of William the Silent, filling all the days and nights for the hero struggling to deliver brave little Holland from Spain. Witness Milton's vow to write a poem that the world would not willingly let die and who therefore lived an epic life. Witness Paul's resolution to do one thing and one thing alone and who, with that unit purpose, achieved democracy for all subsequent peoples and centuries. Aimlessness will make your life like a sand heap.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

## FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST.

Landscapes of the Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century.

The Dutch painters of the seventeenth century were as little concerned with poetic feeling as with idealism. They used their eyes and painted what they saw, but neither their imaginations nor their feelings were touched. While most modern painters interpret how the scene has affected themselves, the Dutch looked at it as something entirely outside themselves.

Otherwise the Dutch landscapes present us pictures of a pleasant workaday world or of the quiet evenings that follow after the labors of the day—never a hint of disturbance, though war and rumors of war were constant. Instead, the perpetual suggestion of prosperous peace and thrifty comfort, for they abound with the evidences of busy humanity. Not only is nature brought into touch with human life by the little figures, so charmingly life-like, which animate the scene, but everywhere are the results of man's handiwork seen in little things as well as big—in the trimly kept fruit trees of a laborer's garden plot no less than in the handsome facade of a rich burgher's town house. There is no country in the world where the influence of man is so minutely imprinted upon every foot of ground, and as these artists were eager to represent the things they saw no landscapes are so full of human interest as theirs.—Charles H. Coffin in St. Nicholas.

Says the Earth Is Flat.

The Englishwoman Lady Blount has recently been conducting some new experiments in proof of her theory that the earth is flat. She asserts that instead of being a giddy ball, whirling through space at the rate of something like nineteen miles a second, it is a fixed, immovable plane, anchored to its foundations. She founds her belief upon the descriptions given in the Bible, but she also demonstrates her theories with calculations of her own. One of her proofs is a photograph taken with a photo telescope camera, which shows a river, at the end of which a cross is clearly visible upon the screen. This cross was placed two feet above the level of the water and six miles from the photographers. If the earth were round, argues Lady Blount, the cross would have been below the line of vision, and the fact that it was clearly visible to the eye of the camera proves that the earth is flat. She belongs to a society called the "Flatists," and she edited a magazine called the Earth, the policy of which tends to support her theory.

A Rare Opportunity.

When the circus came to Bushby the large attendance was a surprise to Sophie Bewley, and he said so to William Hamilton, the postmaster. "It is natural that men and children should wish to go," remarked the squire in his formal tone, "but I must confess to a feeling of amazement on hearing that the ladies of the town had flocked to see wild beasts and that young women who leap from one wire to another, with no regard for personal safety."

"Tell you just how 'tis, square," said Mr. Hamilton confidentially. "I don't think many of the women folks planned to go till Jed Potter came in here one mail time and told Miss Emma Bollen he understood the show was enough to scare anybody out of ten years' growth."

"Miss Emma's getting on, and you couldn't expect her to let a chance like that go—nor any of the other women, now, could ye?"—Youth's Companion.

Appliances For Ocean Safety.

Last year a thousand ships or more were lost. The year before the sea took nearly the same toll. To the tourist his assurance of safety lies in the fact that it is the sailing vessel, with its dependence on the fickle wind, that largely makes up this tremendous loss. Freight steamers, voyaging on unfamiliar coasts, nearly complete the disaster roll. But to the great liners, with their familiar routes, their well known lanes of travel, their guarded and well lighted harbors and all their appliances for safety, the manifold dangers of the ocean are only the remote possibilities that give a touch of adventure to their passage from land to land. The probabilities of disaster are trifling.—L. Frank Tooker in Century.

## BIG SHIFT IN SUTTON CASE

Officers Are Made Party Defendants in Inquiry

## MOTHER IS COMPLAINANT

It Goes Over Indefinitely—All the Men Involved to Be in Court and Will Be Represented by Counsel.

Annapolis, Md., July 28.—The Sutton inquiry was adjourned yesterday indefinitely. This action was taken on a ruling of the court that Mrs. Sutton was a complainant in the case and all the officers concerned in the affair were made party defendants.

The hearing will not be resumed until Lieutenant Utley, another party defendant, returns from abroad.

Sentry's Story a Surprise.

Private Charles Kennedy, Monday's unexpected witness at the inquiry into the death of Lieut. Sutton, was on hand against yesterday morning to answer any further questions that might have occurred to the lawyers to ask him regarding his remarkable knowledge of the happenings that surrounded Lieut. Sutton's death. Even more than Monday, his cool and perfectly collected attitude was noticeable. Not once during his testimony has Kennedy faltered or hesitated or gone back and corrected himself, as practically every other witness in the case has done.

Kennedy is a good looking young private of marines, with the private's usual tremendous respect for officers high and low. He said in a perfectly natural way that he had kept quiet about the Sutton case because Lieut. Utley had told him to. He also told of how, when the fight first started in the lower part of the grounds, he went away from the spot without informing the corporal of the guard, because it was an officer's affair.

One of the most striking features of the case brought out by Kennedy's testimony is that Kennedy was never called upon to give his story of the case, either by Col. Doyen or by the court of inquiry that first passed on the case. Kennedy's name was not mentioned in connection with the Sutton case until it was brought to the Suttons by secret information during the course of the present inquiry. And yet he was the sentry on duty at the time of the fight on a post from which a large part of the trouble could be seen. It appears, as facts are known thus far, that not a single effort was made by those who should have done so to obtain Kennedy's knowledge of the affair at that time.

A visit made to the scene of the Sutton tragedy Monday evening by counsel for the Suttons and others confirmed the possibilities of all that Kennedy had testified to seeing. The roads branched, as he said, to right and left, and the point on the right hand road from which he watched the scuffle between the officers and Sutton was quite as he described. The electric light which he said hung over the heads of the four as the struggle went on on the road was in the place where he described it. Apparently when the party moved away from the light Kennedy did not distinctly see the second fight between Sutton and Osterman, but he testified to having heard the angry voices of the officers at this stage of the affair.

Kennedy's story diverges from that of the two chauffeurs, Owens and Griffith, at the start, for he says that he saw only a single automobile. The chauffeurs say that they heard some one call for "Sentry!" as they rode away. Kennedy, telling a slightly different version, says that Sutton called him by name, "Kennedy!" and the chauffeurs, riding away, might easily have mistaken the cry "Kennedy!" for "Sentry!" Kennedy testified to having given over to Utley before leaving the fight the clothes of Sutton, which Sutton had handed to him. It is not clear what became of them after Utley took them, nor why Utley sent Adams down to the scene later, as Adams testified, to get them.

Kennedy, instead of confirming the story told by Adams and Osterman that Sutton ran away toward camp the first, has it that Adams led the way to camp himself at a brisk run, and that Sutton walked toward camp alone, the last of the four. Kennedy tells of hearing but four shots instead of the five testified to by some of the other witnesses, and he tells of hearing a voice, following the last report, cry out, "Are you shot?" In all these respects Kennedy's testimony differs from that of other witnesses. He also has made no mention of seeing either Sergeant Dehart or Lieut. Recker in the party that night.

The occasion of Utley's telling Kennedy to keep quiet about the affair, says Kennedy, was when Utley picked up the revolver on the parade ground. That was next morning, says Kennedy, at company inspection. Utley picked up the gun and cautioned Kennedy not to mention either the finding of the gun or the matter of the shooting to any one.

Kennedy's testimony is likely to lead

## A Woman Humiliated

Would Not Attend Social Functions Because of Her Hair.

There are many women in this world, handsome in features, perfect in form, graceful of movement and brilliant of mind, who keep in the background just because they have thin, colorless and lusterless hair.

In Paris they understand things about the hair that we do not know in this country. It was a Parisian, Dr. Sabouraud, who discovered that thin hair and dandruff are caused by a microbe.

It is Parisian Sage that proves Dr. Sabouraud's theory to be correct, for it is rigidly guaranteed by the Red Cross Pharmacy to kill the dandruff germ and cure dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks or money back.

Parisian Sage is a delightfully pleasant hair dressing and invigorator; it is not sticky or greasy. It should be used freely in summer as it keeps the scalp clean and cool and free from odors.

The price for Parisian Sage is only 50 cents for a large, generous bottle and is for sale by leading druggists everywhere. Sold in large quantities by the money-back plan by the Red Cross Pharmacy. The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. Made in America by Gironx Mfg. Co., Buffalo.

to a good part of the witnesses being recalled for further questioning in the light of the new disclosure in the case that he has made.

## MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Take a Chance.

Mr. Reed, Senator Wolcott, and Joseph H. Choate, were having a little dinner at the Waldorf. When wine was offered, Mr. Choate turned his glass down. "Gentlemen," he said proudly, "I have arrived at the age of fifty-five and never yet have I tasted wine or tobacco, nor played any game of chance for money."

Wolcott heaved a very audible sigh: "My, how I wish I could say that!" "Why don't you?" drawled Reed; "Choate did!"—From "Success Magazine."

## When Woman's Sphere Begins to Roll.

The most important thing is how much an organization of women, once aroused to action, can accomplish, even in the face of such powerful opponents as political influence and well-organized business interests. These women were inexperienced, and public opinion was against them, as people felt they were leaving "woman's sphere." But they were in earnest, they were persistent, and they won.

In the early days of this country, when each home produced practically all the things that were eaten by its members, and a great part of those which were worn, woman's place was literally in the home. When the food supply, the water supply, the supply of milk, was a matter each individual must attend to on his own premises, so that the woman's place was a "woman's place" to take an interest in the condition of the well, or to look after the milk pails. All these things have been taken out of the home; municipal water supply replaces the old oaken bucket, and people no longer eat, as beef, the cows they had known and loved from childhood. Yet every detail concerning the cleanliness of the food supply is as much a woman's business as it ever was.

We are beginning to realize that it doesn't do much to clean out ice box with punctilious care, if the milk that goes into it is dirty, and if the meat comes from a filthy butcher shop. From the moment that the town water goes into her house, it is a woman's business to know its source.—(From an article, "What Women Might Do For Their Towns," by Mary Beaton Force in "Success.")

## France Forced to Adopt Modern Forestry.

"France will be destroyed for lack of forests," cried one of her great statesmen, and the prophecy was very nearly fulfilled. Just fifty years have passed since unprecedented floods in the valley of the Loire called the attention of the government to the fact that the Central Plateau had been almost entirely denuded, that the fertile soil was being destroyed, the rearing effect of the forest lost, and a beginning made toward the creation of a desert in the heart of the nation.

Not only the Loire was affected; the Pyrenees, the protection of the Garonne was gone, and in Savoy that of the Rhone. The stripping away of the trees on the mountainsides of Savoy had released the mountain brooks and turned them into torrents. The binding roots rotted away, and tiny streams became gashes, continually widening to chasms. Literally the whole slope of the mountain began to slide down into the valley, impelled by an untrained deluge of water. The Rhone, always a swift stream, filled its bed with moving gravel and sand, and with unprecedented rapidity extended its delta out four miles into the deep water of the Mediterranean. Navigation was impeded or rendered impossible; villages which had grown wealthy on an orderly waterpower, awoke after a storm in the mountains to find their brook beyond control and their streets piled many feet deep in gravel and boulders.

The prospect of the continuation of such calamities aroused the whole people. In consequence, after experimentation, discoverers that many places, many dams must be erected at short intervals, not in order to hold up the water, but to check the decent of the stream's bed itself. The reclamation is still going on; and in many parts of France public and private energy is being concentrated to-day on this work. The million acres of public forest and fifteen millions of private woods are now standing, but there still remain sixteen million acres absolutely barren, much of which must be conquered by bungees before it can be planted in trees. France has learned her lesson. Her object now is two-fold: to preserve her rivers and mountains by forestry, and to provide a domestic supply of timber. She is achieving both ends rapidly, and is finding that her utmost efforts are repaid promptly in actual cash returns.—John L. Matthews in August Everybody's.

## PROTEST BY ARMENIANS

Disclaim Any Blame for Adana Massacres

## THREAT OF RESIGNATION

By Armenian Patriarch—Demands Correction of Official Report—Policy of Retrenchment Begun at the Capital.

Constantinople, July 28.—The Armenian Patriarch has threatened to resign unless the government publish a contradiction of passages in the court-martial report, accusing the Armenians of having provoked the Adana massacres. The matter is now the subject of negotiations between the patriarch and the grand vizier.

One of the first measures of economic reforms instituted by the Young Turk government is the wholesale dismissal of officials of all ranks, most of whom while on small salaries have grown wealthy by graft. But even these small salaries cost the state over \$1,000,000 monthly. The number of political heads that are falling into the basket is estimated at over twenty-seven thousand.

Under the regime of Abdul Hamid all departments of state were excessively overmanned; and although most officials receive only a bare pittance, the higher officials received salaries out of all proportion to their work. As there was no age limit, officials, unless the victims of intrigues or plots, remained at their posts till they dropped off like over-ripe fruit. Even those, however, who succumbed to intrigues were usually appointed to some sinecure if they enjoyed any protection at the palace. There was a lot of method in this system. If these old officials were overpaid, as heads of their families they supported crowds of junior male relatives, who, as minor officials, were underpaid. In all departments there were at least three or four men to do the work of one; but in many cases ten or more officials were employed, where there was barely work for one. Thus, at the ministry of public works there were nearly 1,000 clerks where one hundred would have been amply sufficient. So great was the overcrowding that there was never room for all to be present at the same time; the clerks, therefore, used to divide into batches which relieved each other weekly.

## STUDENTS ON TRIAL AT ODESSA.

Charged with Part in Plot to Overthrow the Government.

Odessa, July 28.—The trial began on Monday of eight students of the university organization in 1905-06, the aim of which, according to indictment, was the overthrow of the existing government. Nine others who were indicted have disappeared.

## BANDITS KILL FRENCH TROOPERS

One of These a Captain—Slain in Fight in Cochín, China.

Saigon, French Cochín, China, July 28.—During an engagement yesterday between French troops and bandits, Captain Perthus and ten men were killed and twenty others wounded. The bandits lost fifty men killed and one hundred wounded.

## BIG STRIKE IN STOCKHOLM.

Forty Thousand Men Go Out—Trouble Likely to Extend.

Stockholm, July 28.—Forty thousand workers in the paper, woolen, cotton and allied industries have gone on strike. The strike, it is stated, will be extended to the ironworkers on Aug. 2, and a circular has been issued to the trades unions throughout the country calling for a general strike on Aug. 4.

## 12 MINERS KILLED IN FRANCE.

Explosion of Firedamp Takes Place at Clermont-Ferrand.

Clermont-Ferrand, France, July 28.—An explosion of firedamp occurred Monday in one of the mines near here, causing the death of twelve miners.

## GERMANY PUTS ON QUARANTINE.

All Ships from Riga Must Undergo a Medical Examination.

Berlin, July 28.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has issued a decree that all ships from Riga must undergo a medical examination.

## Falliers to Meet King Edward.

Berlin, July 28.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Pilsen says that President Falliers will arrive at Marienbad Aug. 18 to meet King Edward.

## Better Not Take Whiskey.

The next time you have a sudden chill—your any of the falls at home—don't bother with whiskey or waste time. Take quickly a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Painkiller in half a glass of hot water or milk. Its good record of 70 years proves reliability. At your druggists. The new size is 35c. or 60c. (large) bottles. You ought to have on hand.



Mary had a little lamb,  
It's fleece was white as snow,  
She washed it with Fels-Naptha Soap,  
And that's what made it so.

Fels-Naptha Soap is more than a help—it's a right arm in your fight against dirt.

While you rest, it works.

When you've soaped your clothes with Fels-Naptha and put them to soak in cool or lukewarm water, you can turn to something else or fold your hands and rest.

The Fels-Naptha works on.

It attacks the dirt in your clothes and dissolves it; loosens every tiny particle.

At the end of a half hour it has dissolved all the dirt.

All that remains for you to do is to rub lightly, rinse and hang out to dry.

Clothes are whiter, cleaner, sweeter than ever before.

And all this in cool or lukewarm water, mind you.

No boiling, no hot suds to stew over. No back-breaking, knuckle-wearing hard rubbing on the washboard.

More than a million women employ Fels-Naptha Soap as an ally every washday.

To make it aid you in Summer or Winter, just follow simple direction on the red and green wrapper.



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## Horse Racing Killed in Japan.

The anti-gambling crusade which has swept over Japan and caused the closing of sixteen race tracks has left hundreds of high class horses stranded. These facts are given by J. J. Carr, a business man of Yokohama, who arrived in San Francisco recently. He said:

"After the war racing became very popular in Japan and in other oriental countries. In Japan the game was played on a grand scale. At some of the sport meetings \$1,000,000 would pass through the hands of the bookmakers. Then came the crusade, followed by the decree forbidding gambling on race tracks. The horse owners were hard hit. Plans have been made to have meetings at Vladivostok, where betting is still permitted."

## International Tennis Matches.

American lawn tennis players have secured the International Davis challenge cup ties for this country. The English cup team will meet the Americans, as they did last year, in the month of September. The matches, two singles and one double, will be decided in Philadelphia instead of Boston. From the present arrangements the courts will be those of the Philadelphia Cricket club, at St. Martin's green, Germantown. The securing of these important matches is a signal triumph for American lawn tennis diplomacy.

## Ambidextrous Golf Player.

A correspondent at Sydney, Australia, writes that a bogey competition was recently won at Hunter's Hill out there by Robert Smith, whose game is particularly interesting from the fact that he is an ambidextrous player. He carries around about an equal number of left and right handed clubs, and it is a matter of supreme indifference to him which he uses. In fact, if a match were to be arranged "Smith right handed against Smith himself left handed" no one could tell which "hand" it would be safer to back.

ference to him which he uses. In fact, if a match were to be arranged "Smith right handed against Smith himself left handed" no one could tell which "hand" it would be safer to back.

## Wodell to Lead Yale.

Ruthven Adriance Wodell, 1910, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity eight for 1910. Wodell is twenty-one years of age, stands six feet one inch in height and weighs 172 pounds. He rowed No. 3 in this year's race against Harvard. One year ago he rowed in the Yale varsity four oar. In 1907 he rowed in the Yale freshman eight.

Bugs doped with arsenic are said to die of starvation. The important consideration, whatever the diagnosis, is that an effective link is put in their digestive apparatus, which keeps them from a further chewing of trees, fruits and vegetables.

A Fresno county (Cal.) poultryman has a hen-breed not started—which has laid 244 eggs in eleven months, only seven less than the world's record. At prevailing prices the eggs this hen laid were worth about \$1. The cost of keeping was \$1.44, leaving a net profit of \$4.56.

## BLEACHED FLOUR.

Secretary James Wilson has won out in a contention which he had with the millers of the country about bleached flour, it being his view that subjecting flour to the bleaching process was a violation of the pure food laws. This question takes its origin from the increased production of durum or macaroni wheat, which, owing to an excess above demands for export purposes, the millers have been bleaching and mixing with other flour. Flour from durum wheat contains a large per cent of gluten, is quite yellow in color, and it is because of the desire of the millers, who pay less for the wheat, to sell it under another name that the trouble has arisen. Secretary Wilson holds that this flour should sail under its own colors and sell for just what it is.

## FRUIT JUICES VERSUS DOPE.

Humanity would be stronger and have a much smaller annual doctor's bill if it would swallow down less dope—quinine, bromo seltzer and booze concoctions disguised under pious, soothing and high sounding names—and eat more nature distilled fruit juices, grapefruit for malaria, prunes and figs for constipation, cranberries for slow liver, lemon juice in hot water for nausea and biliousness, with apples, oranges, pears, peaches and the rest as aids to digestion, blood purifiers and for the general health.